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Our Bimonthly Newsletter includes websites from the Electronic Documentation Service, a mechanism for identifying and delivering authoritative but often hard-to-locate and soon-out-of-print reports by a number of different government agencies and private think tanks.

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DEMOCRACY

[2005] ANNUAL REPORT OF THE UNITED STATES COMMISSION ON INTERNATIONAL RELIGIOUS FREEDOM.

United States Commission on International Religious Freedom (USCIRF). May 2, 2005

<http://www.uscirf.gov/countries/publications/currentreport/2005annualRpt.pdf#page=1>

This annual report is prepared for the President, Secretary of State, and Congress in compliance with section 202(a)(2) of the International Religious Freedom Act (IRFA) of 1998, 22 U.S.C. 6401 et seq., P.L. 105-292, as amended by P.L. 106-55 and P.L. 107-228. The report cited here covers the period May 2004 through April 2005. One of the Commission's chief responsibilities under IRFA is to draw attention to those countries whose governments have engaged in or tolerated systematic and egregious violations of religious freedom and recommend that they be designated as Countries of Particular Concern (CPCs). In compliance with IRFA, the Commission has assessed the facts and circumstances, including those in the State Department's 2004 Annual Report on International Religious Freedom, regarding violations of religious freedom around the world.

BEYOND RED VS. BLUE: REPUBLICANS DIVIDED ABOUT ROLE OF GOVERNMENT - DEMOCRATS BY SOCIAL AND PERSONAL VALUES

Pew Research Center for the People and the Press. May 10, 2005

<http://people-press.org/reports/pdf/242.pdf>

This report analyzes differences among those in the United States who identify themselves as Democrats, Republicans and Independents. Further, the "political typology" section distinguishes eight different types of politically engaged persons in addition to the "Bystanders", or those uninterested in political matters. These types or groups are defined by their attitudes toward government and politics and a range of other social, economic and religious beliefs. In addition to partisan leanings and self-reported ideology, the typology is based on eight value orientations, each of which is reflected by a scale derived from two or more questions in the survey.

CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES [Translations in ten languages]

National Constitution Center. Web-posted April 12, 2005

<http://www.constitutioncenter.org/explore/TheU.S.Constitution/OtherLanguages.shtml>

Translations of the United States Constitution, with amendments, are in Arabic, French, German, Italian, Japanese, Korean, Portuguese, Russian, Simple Chinese and Spanish available at this site.

CUBA: REVIEW OF FIDEL CASTRO SPEECHES, 2005

Foreign Broadcast Information Service (FBIS), via the website of the Federation of American Scientists (FAS)

Web-posted April 22, 2005

<http://www.fas.org/irp/news/2005/04/fidel2005.html>

These are very brief summaries of eighteen of President Castro's speeches since January 2005 to the present. The full addresses themselves run from just under two hours to five hours each. Most of the summaries presented here note Castro's repeated references to Venezuela as well as the United States. There is at least one pejorative reference to the Organization of American States (OAS). Among Castro's targets is Mexico, which he criticizes for its vote at the UN Commission on Human Rights, as well as Mexico's "failure to investigate known terrorist Luis Posada Carriles."

FOREIGN RELATIONS, 1964-1968, VOLUME XXXII: DOMINICAN REPUBLIC; CUBA; HAITI; GUYANA

Daniel Lawler and Carolyn Yee, Editors

United States Department of State, Bureau of Public Affairs. Office of the Historian. Web-posted April 15, 2005

<http://www.state.gov/r/pa/ho/frus/johnsonlb/xxxii>

This volume of the official Foreign Relations of the United States (FRUS) series provides a documentary history of U.S. policy towards the Dominican Republic, Cuba, Haiti and Guyana during particularly turbulent times. This is the second volume in the 1964-1968 sub-series covering the foreign policy of the Lyndon Johnson Administration towards Latin America. The first volume XXXI, South and Central America; Mexico [see: <http://www.state.gov/r/pa/ho/frus/johnsonlb/xxxi/index.htm>], was released in September 2004. Together, these two volumes contain 989 documents and over 2,000 pages of key documentation of the Johnson White House, the National Security Council Staff, the Department of State, the Central Intelligence Agency, and the Department of Defense.

FREEDOM OF THE PRESS 2005: A GLOBAL SURVEY OF MEDIA INDEPENDENCE

Freedom House. April 27, 2005

<http://www.freedomhouse.org/research/pressurvey/pfs2005.pdf>

This annual survey, first published in 1980, assesses the degree of print, broadcast, and Internet freedom in countries around the world. It assigns each country a numerical score from 0 to 100 that renders a category rating of "Free", "Partly Free", or "Not Free". Ratings are determined by examining three broad categories: the legal environment in which media operate, political influences on reporting and access to information, and economic pressures on content and the dissemination of news. The survey analyzes events during the 2004 calendar year. Out of the 194 countries and territories examined, 75 (39 percent) were rated Free, while 50 (26 percent) were rated Partly Free and 69 (35 percent) were rated Not Free.

INFORMATION MANAGEMENT: IMPLEMENTATION OF THE FREEDOM OF INFORMATION ACT. TESTIMONY OF LINDA D. KOONTZ BEFORE THE SUBCOMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT MANAGEMENT, FINANCE AND ACCOUNTABILITY COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT REFORM, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES [GAO-05-648T]

United States Government Accountability Office (GAO). May 11, 2005

<http://www.gao.gov/new.items/d05648t.pdf>

The Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) establishes that federal agencies must provide the public with access to government information, thus enabling them to learn about government operations and decisions. To help ensure appropriate implementation, the act requires that agencies report annually to the Attorney General, providing specific information about their FOIA operations. GAO was asked to describe the FOIA process and discuss the reported implementation of FOIA.

ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES: A PRIMER [RS22095]

Clare Ribando

Library of Congress. Congressional Research Service. March 28, 2005.

<http://www.fas.org/sfp/crs/row/RS22095.pdf>

The Organization of American States (OAS) is the oldest regional organization in the world. This report summarizes the history, structure and functions of the OAS in the Western Hemisphere, as well as an overview of current OAS concerns. The OAS evolved from a series of Inter-American conferences that began in the 1820s and led to the creation of its predecessor, the Pan American Union, in 1910. In 1948, following hemispheric cooperation during World War II, the Charter of the Organization of American States was signed in Bogotá, Colombia by the United States and 20 Latin American nations.

SUPPORTING HUMAN RIGHTS AND DEMOCRACY: THE U.S. RECORD 2004 - 2005

United States Department of State, Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor. March 28, 2005

<http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/shrd/2004>

This report is submitted to the Congress by the Department of State in compliance with Section 665 of P.L. 107-228, the Fiscal Year 2003 Foreign Relations Authorization Act, which was signed into law on September 30, 2002. It requires the Department to report on actions taken by the U.S. Government to encourage respect for human rights. This report complements the annual Country Reports on Human Rights Practices. However, unlike the 196

Country Reports on Human Rights Practices, Supporting Human Rights and Democracy: The U.S. Record 2004-2005 highlights U.S. efforts to promote human rights and democracy in only 98 countries and entities-those with the most human rights abuses.

THE EXCEPTIONAL FIRST AMENDMENT [KSG Working Paper Number: RWP05-021]

Frederick Schauer

Harvard University, John F. Kennedy School of Government. Web-posted February 2005

[http://ksnotes1.harvard.edu/research/wpaper.nsf/rwp/RWP05-021/\\$File/rwp_05_021_schauer.pdf](http://ksnotes1.harvard.edu/research/wpaper.nsf/rwp/RWP05-021/$File/rwp_05_021_schauer.pdf)

[Note: Contains copyrighted material]

The author describes the United States as a free speech and free press “exception” or “outlier”. That is, with respect to a large range of issues - defamation, hate speech, publication of information about ongoing legal proceedings, incitement to violence or illegal conduct, and many others - the United States stands alone, not only as compared to totalitarian states, but also in comparison with other open liberal constitutional democracies. Schauer argues that but among the explanations are the complexities of the trans-national migration of legal and constitutional ideas, differential commitments to libertarian visions as a matter of basic political theory, differences in the constitutional text, differences in political and legal history, differences in the role of various interest groups, and differences in views about constitutionalism and the role of the courts.

WOMEN'S RIGHTS IN THE MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA: CITIZENSHIP AND JUSTICE

Freedom House. Web-posted May 20, 2005

<http://www.freedomhouse.org/research/menasurvey>

This report asserts that there is substantial deficit in women's rights in the 16 countries and one territory reviewed. Women are at a profound disadvantage in practically every institution of society: the criminal justice system, the economy, education, health care, and the media. Using a methodology derived from the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the study rates countries on a numerical scale. The survey core is comprised of in-depth narrative reports describing the challenges and progress on women's rights in: Algeria, Bahrain, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Tunisia, the United Arab Emirates, Yemen, and Palestine (Palestinian Authority and Israeli-Occupied Territories). The study covers developments through the end of 2003.

ECONOMIC PROSPERITY

2005 GLOBAL MONITORING REPORT. MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS: FROM CONSENSUS TO MOMENTUM

World Bank and International Monetary Fund (IMF). Web-posted April 12, 2005

<http://siteresources.worldbank.org/GLOBALMONITORINGEXT/Resources/complete.pdf>

This report was prepared as a focal point of discussion by finance ministers, central bankers, and development ministers in Washington this past weekend at the spring meetings of the World Bank and International Monetary Fund (IMF). It will also serve as an important input into the upcoming G8 heads of state meeting to be held in the UK in July and the UN Summit on the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) in September.

2005 NATIONAL TRADE ESTIMATE REPORT ON FOREIGN TRADE BARRIERS [NTE]

Executive Office of the President. Office of the United States Trade Representative (USTR). March 30, 2005

http://www.ustr.gov/assets/Document_Library/Reports_Publications/2005/2005_NTE_Report/asset_upload_file_383_7446.pdf

The 2005 National Trade Estimate Report on Foreign Trade Barriers (NTE) is the twentieth in an annual series that surveys significant foreign barriers to U.S. exports. The report provides, where feasible, quantitative estimates of the impact of these foreign practices on the value of U.S. exports. Information is also included on actions taken to eliminate barriers. The NTE covers 61 major trading partners in each region of the world and profiles policies restricting market access.

BROADBAND OVER POWERLINES: REGULATORY AND POLICY ISSUES. [RL32421]

Patricia Moloney Figliola

Library of Congress. Congressional Research Service. Updated February 4, 2005

http://www.ipmall.info/hosted_resources/crs/RL32421_050204.pdf

Congress has expressed significant interest in increasing the availability of broadband services throughout the nation, both in expanding the geographic availability of such services, as well as expanding the service choices available to consumers. The telephone, cable, and satellite industries, and more recently the electric utilities, all provide broadband services to consumers. Driven by the growth of the Internet and the increasing demand

for broadband services, electric utilities began exploring ways to turn a previously internal communications capability into a commercially viable, consumer service – Broadband over Powerlines (BPL).

FREE TRADE AREA OF THE AMERICAS: MISSED DEADLINE PROMPTS EFFORTS TO RESTART STALLED HEMISPHERIC TRADE NEGOTIATIONS [GAO-05-166]

United States Government Accountability Office (GAO). March 18, 2005; Web-posted April 18, 2005

<http://www.gao.gov/new.items/d05166.pdf>

If completed, the Free Trade Area of the Americas (FTAA) agreement would encompass an area of 800 million people and about \$13 trillion in production of goods and services, making it the most significant regional trade initiative presently being pursued by the United States. The 34 democratic nations of the Western Hemisphere formally launched negotiations towards a FTAA in 1998, and set a January 2005 deadline for concluding a FTAA agreement. GAO was asked to analyze (1) progress made in FTAA negotiations since GAO's last (April 2003) report (2) factors that have been influencing the FTAA's progress; and (3) future prospects for the FTAA.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE: TREASURY ASSESSMENTS HAVE NOT FOUND CURRENCY MANIPULATION, BUT CONCERNS ABOUT EXCHANGE RATES CONTINUE [GAO-05-351]

United States Government Accountability Office (GAO). April 19, 2005; Web-posted May 19, 2005

[Editor's Note: See entry for the Treasury Department's Report to Congress on International Economic and Exchange Rate Policies in this issue of ADSURLS -- Item 05AD539]

http://www.ustreas.gov/press/releases/reports/js2448_report.pdf

<http://www.gao.gov/new.items/d05351.pdf>

The 1988 Trade Act requires the Department of the Treasury to annually assess whether countries manipulate their currencies for trade advantage and to report semiannually on specific aspects of exchange rate policy. Some observers have been concerned that China and Japan may have maintained undervalued currencies, with adverse U.S. impacts, which has brought increased attention to Treasury's assessments. For this report GAO examined (1) Treasury's process for conducting its assessments and recent results, particularly for China and Japan; (2) the extent to which Treasury has met legislative reporting requirements; (3) experts' views on whether or by how much China's currency is undervalued; and (4) the implications of a revaluation of China's currency for the United States.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE: U.S. AGENCIES NEED GREATER FOCUS TO SUPPORT MEXICO'S SUCCESSFUL TRANSITION TO LIBERALIZED AGRICULTURAL TRADE UNDER NAFTA [GAO-05-272]

United States Government Accountability Office (GAO). March 25, 2005; Web-posted April 25, 2005

<http://www.gao.gov/new.items/d05272.pdf>

In 1994, the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) created the world's largest free trade area and, among other things, reduced or eliminated barriers for U.S. agricultural exports to Mexico's vast and growing markets. As part of a body of GAO work on NAFTA issues, this report (1) identifies progress made and difficulties encountered in gaining market access for U.S. agricultural exports to Mexico; (2) describes Mexico's response to changes brought by agricultural trade liberalization and challenges to the successful implementation of NAFTA; and (3) examines collaborative activities and assesses strategies to support Mexico's transition to liberalized agricultural trade under NAFTA.

OLD-AGE INCOME SUPPORT IN THE 21ST CENTURY: AN INTERNATIONAL PERSPECTIVE ON PENSION SYSTEMS AND REFORM

Robert Holzmann, Richard Hinz, and others

World Bank. Web-posted May 24, 2005

http://siteresources.worldbank.org/INTPENSIONS/Resources/Old_Age_Income_Support_Complete.pdf

[Note: Contains copyrighted material]

This World Bank report says that growing demographic and economic pressures are forcing both developing and developed countries to undertake urgent pension reform. According to the report, more women in the global workforce, changing employment patterns in the global economy, rising budget deficits, and rising numbers of elderly are making the case for pension reform unavoidable. The authors underline the continued relevance of the main objectives of pension systems -- poverty alleviation and consumption smoothing -- and of the broader goal of social protection.

REPORT TO CONGRESS ON INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC AND EXCHANGE RATE POLICIES

United States Department of the Treasury. May 17, 2005

[Editor's Note: See related entry for GAO's analysis of this report, noted in this issue of ADSURLS -- Item 05AD539; URL: <http://www.gao.gov/new.items/d05351.pdf>.]

http://www.ustreas.gov/press/releases/reports/js2448_report.pdf

This report reviews developments in international economic policy, including exchange rate policy, during the second half of 2004. The report is required under the Omnibus Trade and Competitiveness Act of 1988, which states that: "The Secretary of the Treasury shall analyze on an annual basis the exchange rate policies of foreign countries, in consultation with the International Monetary Fund, and consider whether countries manipulate the rate of exchange between their currency and the United States dollar for purposes of preventing effective balance of payments adjustments or gaining unfair competitive advantage in international trade." After reviewing developments in the United States, the report evaluates exchange rate policies in major economies across five regions of the world - the Western Hemisphere; Europe and Eurasia; Sub-Saharan Africa; the Middle East and North Africa; and South and East Asia.

SECOND INTERIM REPORT [ON THE OIL-FOR-FOOD PROGRAM]. THE 1998 PROCUREMENT OF THE HUMANITARIAN GOODS INSPECTION CONTRACT; OTHER CONDUCT OF UNITED NATIONS OFFICIALS

Paul Volcker, Richard J. Goldstone and Mark Pieth

Independent Inquiry Committee into the United Nations Oil-for-Food Programme. Web-posted March 29, 2005

<http://www.iic-offp.org/documents/InterimReportMar2005.pdf>

In December 1998 the United Nations selected Cotecna Inspection, a Swiss company, to conduct inspection of humanitarian goods entering Iraq under the Oil-for-Food Programme. Cotecna's initial contract was extended and lasted until the end of the Oil-for-Food Programme in November 2003. This report addresses certain issues.

WORLD ECONOMIC OUTLOOK: GLOBALIZATION AND EXTERNAL IMBALANCES

International Monetary Fund (IMF). Web-posted April 13, 2005

<http://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/weo/2005/01/index.htm>

According to this latest Economic Outlook, global growth for 2004, at 5.1 percent, was the highest in decades. But the IMF warns that growth rates are divergent across regions. The expansion continues to be overly dependent on growth in the United States and emerging Asia, while growth in the euro area and Japan is much less robust. China has experienced considerable growth in investment, but the IMF cautions that the quality of the investments are often not very high; they also urge China to increase exchange rate flexibility. India, according to the report, need greater investment in infrastructure and expanded sources of revenues. One of the brightest spots in the current global recovery has been the acceleration of growth in Sub-Saharan Africa to over 5 percent in 2004, which is the highest in almost a decade. The IMF foresees continued growth in 2005 and 2006 for Africa.

EDUCATION

None

ENVIRONMENT

None

GLOBAL ISSUES

PROJECTING IMMIGRATION: A SURVEY OF THE CURRENT STATE OF PRACTICE AND THEORY

Richard Jackson and Neil Howe

Center for Strategic & International Studies (CSIS). April 2005

http://www.csis.org/gai/0504_Howe_JacksonProjImmigration.pdf

[Note: Contains copyrighted material]

This report notes that most short-term projections of immigration statistics are rather unreliable. Unanticipated events can have major impacts on when and where groups of immigrants will go in the near-term. The authors urge demographers to refine their methodologies and to extend their projections: "Looking at the very long term, it may be possible to identify connections between immigration and other social, economic, and political variables that can be projected with some confidence. The difference is analogous to forecasting waves versus forecasting the tides.

STATE OF THE WORLD'S MOTHERS 2005: THE POWER AND PROMISE OF GIRLS' EDUCATION

Save the Children. Web-posted May 3, 2005

http://www.savethechildren.org/mothers/report_2005/images/SOWM_2005.pdf

The researchers who compiled this report compared the status of mothers in 110 countries based on six indicators of women's well-being (lifetime risk of maternal mortality, percent of women using modern contraception, percent of births attended by trained personnel, percent of pregnant women with anemia, adult female literacy rate, and participation of women in national government) and four indicators of children's well-being (infant mortality rate, gross primary enrollment rate, percent of population with access to safe water, and percent of children under age 5 suffering from moderate or severe nutritional wasting). The "Mothers' Index" included in the report shows that where mothers thrive, children also survive and thrive. Scandinavian countries sweep the top rankings of the best places to be a mother, while countries in sub-Saharan Africa dominate the bottom tier. The United States ranks 11th.

HIV/AIDS

None

LAW ENFORCEMENT / SECURITY / ILLEGAL DRUGS

2005 SPECIAL 301 REPORT [ON INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS (IPR) PROTECTION]

Executive Office of the President. Office of the United States Trade Representative (USTR). April 29, 2005

http://www.ustr.gov/assets/Document_Library/Reports_Publications/2005/2005_Special_301/asset_upload_file_195_7636.pdf

The "Special 301 Report" is the U.S. Trade Representative's (USTR's) annual report on the adequacy and effectiveness of intellectual property rights (IPR) protection around the world. Despite progress by some countries, the 2005 report finds that weak IPR protection continues to be a serious problem and calls for tough actions to combat global piracy and counterfeiting. Among problems identified in this year's Special 301 Report are piracy of copyrighted works in Ukraine, China, Paraguay, Brazil, Russia, India, Thailand, Bulgaria, Pakistan and other markets and inadequate protection against unfair commercial use for test data submitted by drug companies to health authorities in Israel, Turkey and elsewhere.

COUNTRY REPORTS ON TERRORISM 2004

United States Department of State, Office of the Coordinator for Counterterrorism. April 27, 2005

<http://www.state.gov/documents/organization/45313.pdf>

The Department of State submits the Country Reports on Terrorism in compliance with Title 22 of the United States Code, Section 2656(f) (the "Act"), which requires the Department to provide Congress with a full and complete annual report on terrorism for those countries and groups meeting the criteria of Section (a)(1) and (2) of the Act. The State Department has focused its own report to Congress on the issues in its mandate, renamed Country Reports on Terrorism: Assessing Countries and Providing Information on Terrorist Groups, rather than the previous Patterns of Global Terrorism publication.

IMMIGRATION: TERRORIST GROUNDS FOR EXCLUSION OF ALIENS

Michael John Garcia Ruth Ellen Wasem

Library of Congress. Congressional Research Service. Updated March 30, 2005

<http://www.fas.org/sgp/crs/homesec/RL32564.pdf>

The Immigration and Nationality Act (INA) spells out a strict set of admissions criteria and exclusion rules for all foreign nationals, whether coming permanently as immigrants (i.e., legal permanent residents) or temporarily as non-immigrants. Notably, any alien who has engaged in or incited terrorist activity, is reasonably believed to be carrying out a terrorist activity, or is a representative or member of a designated foreign terrorist organization is inadmissible.

SPYWARE: BACKGROUND AND POLICY ISSUES FOR CONGRESS. [RL32706]

Marcia S. Smith

Library of Congress. Congressional Research Service. April 4, 2005

http://www.ipmall.info/hosted_resources/crs/RL32706_050404.pdf

Congress is debating whether to enact new legislation to deal with the growing problem of "spyware." Spyware is not well defined, but generally includes software emplaced on a computer without the user's knowledge that temporarily takes control of the computer away from the user, such as by redirecting the computer to unintended websites, causing advertisements to appear, or collecting information and transmitting it to another person. The lack of a firm definition of the term adds to the complexities of drafting new laws. The Federal Trade Commission (FTC) and others argue that industry self-regulation and enforcement of existing laws are

sufficient. They worry that further legislation could have unintended consequences that, for example, limit the development of new technologies that could have beneficial uses. The 108th Congress debated spyware legislation, and two bills passed the House, but neither cleared Congress. Debate has resumed in the 109th Congress, and this report contains summaries of pending legislation on spyware issues.

TEMPORARY ADMISSIONS OF NONIMMIGRANTS TO THE UNITED STATES IN 2004

Elizabeth M. Grieco

United States Department of Homeland Security (DHS), U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS). Office of Immigration Statistics. May 2005

<http://uscis.gov/graphics/shared/statistics/publications/FlowRptTempAdmis2004.pdf>

This Office of Immigration Statistics Annual Flow Report examines the number and characteristics of nonimmigrant admissions to the United States in 2004 recorded by the Nonimmigrant Information System (NIIS) of the Department of Homeland Security's (DHS) U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP). In 2004, NIIS recorded 30.8 million nonimmigrant arrivals. Most non-immigrants enter as tourists or business travelers on short-term trips, while others, such as students, temporary workers, and foreign diplomats, stay for longer periods of time, ranging from a few months to several years.

THE EXPORT ADMINISTRATION ACT: EVOLUTION, PROVISIONS, AND DEBATE. [RL31832]

Ian F. Fergusson

Library of Congress. Congressional Research Service. Updated May 5, 2005

<http://www.fas.org/sgp/crs/secrecy/RL31832.pdf>

The 109th Congress again may consider legislation to rewrite or to reauthorize the Export Administration Act (EAA). EAA confers upon the President the power to control exports for national security, foreign policy or short supply purposes. It also authorizes the President to establish export licensing mechanisms for items detailed on the Commerce Control List (CCL), and it provides some guidance and places certain limits on that authority. The CCL currently provides detailed specifications for about 2,400 dual-use items including equipment, materials, software, and technology (including data and know-how) likely requiring some type of export license from the Commerce Department's Bureau of Industry and Security (BIS).

OTHER

WE THE PEOPLE OF MORE THAN ONE RACE IN THE UNITED STATES

Nicholas A. Jones

United States Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. Web-posted April 7, 2004

<http://www.census.gov/prod/2005pubs/censr-22.pdf>

The "Two or More Races" category represents all respondents of the 2000 U.S. Census who reported that they were of more than one race. This report provides a portrait of the "Two or More Races" population in the United States and discusses the twelve largest race combinations within this population at the national level. It is part of the Census 2000 Special Reports series that presents demographic, social, and economic characteristics collected from Census 2000.